The Philosophy of Spiritnal Manifestations. THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUAL INTER-COURSE, SEING AN EXPLANATION OF MODERN MYSTERIES, BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. SVO., pp. 176. FOWIERS & Wells.

THEORY OF PNEUMATOLOGY. By J. H. Jung-STILLING. Edited by Rev. George Ross. 12mo., pp. 266. J. S. Redfield.

This new volume by Andrew Jackson Davis is mere on a level with popular sympathies than most of his former productions. It will be read with interest by many who have hitherto been repelled by the vague, abstract, and fanciful character of his bold theorizings on speculative subjects. The application of his favorite principles to the explanation of phenomena which have recently been brought so prominently before the public, cannot fail to attract attention. For our own part, however, we find nothing in this work which throws any new light on the claims of Mr. Davis to a peculiar initiation into spiritual mysteries. Whether the revelations which he promulgates have any authentic grounds in reality, or merely proceed from the abnormal excitement of a highly sensitive nature, are points on which no substantial evidence has been presented. We can only regard his strange visions in the light of surious productions of the human mind; and in that view they will always present an interest-

ing subject of philosophical inquiry. But our purpose, at present, is to give a general statement of the contents of this volume, without being tempted to indulge in a premature critielsm. An impartial and profound estimate of their character would be no easy task; and, like so many questions which occupy the border ground between faith and science, may be adjourned for seme time to come without damage.

According to Mr. Davis, the great want of the age is a demonstration of the truth of immortality. The material things of the present existence are more sought than the eternal realities which pertain to a superior life. The faith of men in the immertality of the soul has experienced a secret decay. They need a sensuous evidence of the sentinued existence of the departed spirit. This evidence is found in the development of the intellectual powers and spiritual perceptions, by which cognizance has been taken of the world of spirits. and its infinite possessions in some degree have been brought to light.

In all ages of the world there have been obscure and fragmentary manifestations of invisible and spiritual power; but in no one era previous to this century has there been a clear and incontestible demonstration of spiritual presence and influence. Indeed, men have repulsed every attempt at spiritual manifestation. They have feared to exercise their reason on mysterious and supra-mundane occurrences, ascribing them to agents of the devil rather than to the angels of Heaven. But now, in the opinion of the author, the world

is better prepared for the manifestations of spiritnal existence and power. Never before has there been so much true freedom on the earth-so much actual goodness and universal love-so much gennine affinity with the spiritual world. Accordingly, there are many indications of the influence. of spiritual beings, possessing intelligence and manifesting extraordinary power over material substances. Among the recent developments of this character, Mr. Davis has been led to devote his principal attention to the occurrences at Stratbrd, Connecticut, in the family of Rev. Dr. Phelps, concerning which he gives the following state-

FIRST-As to the facts. Every consistent step was taken, by the proprietor of the house, to sat-bly many of his particular neighbors and a few of the influential citizens of the village, that, at least, a great number of the sounds and external appearances were not produced by human hands or instrumentalities. Among many other and equally strange things which occurred there, the members of the family and other individuals witnessed (shough members) and other individuals to the arrangement) the grouping of various figures, made from articles of clothing taken mysteriously from the wardrobes and trunks; they have also seen books thrown about; nails, keys, and other portable things belonging to the house, falling in their midst; they have had black crape tied on the door latch, and the looking glasses covered with sheets, as is customary, in some families, when a corpse is in the house; but the most interesting, and, I think, important phenomena, have been the writing of various unknown and apparently insignificant characters which have been impressed upon the walls of the chambers, and upon the piazza and elsewhere. Now, there in this house two individuals who seemed to be particularly and inseparably connected with simost everything which had been, and was being developed—I allade to a young girl and her brother. A higher class of manifestations ded the former; but the latter-the boy—seemed to some persons to be maliciously and unnecessarily termented by evil spirits. Be-cause his clothing was sometimes suddenly torn; his cap, shoes, &c. were mysteriously concesse at times; and on one occasion he was suspended by a rope to a tree; he would be startled by loud raps suddenly sounding under his footsteps as he nded or descended the stairs; and

made sick and delirious by fright and agitation. SECOND-As to the origin of these facts. The evidence to an unenlightened mind that many of these sounds and appeasances were not produc by human hands, or by any mundane agencies, must necessarily consist in what was discovered to be a fact, that it was and still is impossible to trace their primary causes to any earthly source. Of course no one will pretend to aftira the impossibility of there being any human agency in the performance of some of these mysterious feats; nay, on the contrary, it is consistent with believe that almost everything devel oped in that house could have been caused, unde favorable circumstances, by the concerted plans and inventions of some members of the family.— But when the existing circumstances did not favor such contrivances, plans, and arrangements, and when the family were assembled all together in one room—it being ascertained that the domestics were honest, and for the most part ignorant of what had occurred and was occurring— then, should a book be thrown from an opposite side of the room, or a fall, vibrating, concussive sound be made in the upper rooms, or a window pane be broken from the inside, or should the legs of the boy's pantaloons be suddenly torn in strips, and he be tied by those strips to the chair i which be was sitting, without his knowledge, and while, as it is alleged, his hands were grasped by his mother-I say, under such stubborn stances (which render human agency impossible), should the above mentioned phenomena occur, as in truth they did, then the only inference is, that those things were caused by an invisible intelli-

The means by which these phenomena are produced, Mr. Davis supposes to be the sgeneics of terrestrial magnesism and electricity.

I now proceed to explain how spirits can move a table or other inorganic substances: A spirit, without possessing any of the grossness of the earthly form, is yet organized in its principles and functions precisely as we are in this life; and when it—a spirit—desires to move a table, (by way of manifesting its nearness,) it concentrates its own magnetic and positive elements so as to take hold, as it were, of the magnetism of the atmosphere. In like manner, this atmospherical magnetism takes hold of the electricity of the air, and the latter is then concentrated upon the article which it is the spirit's design to move. Atmospherical magnetism and electricity are, therefore, the nerves and muscles which spirits employ when manifesting their presence to the material senses of believing as we'll as skeptical individuals. Hence, when "rappings" are heard, and when it Hence, when "rappings" are heard, and when it is certain that no mischievous or designing persons is producing them by way of imitation, then it is perfectly reasonable to conclude, as has been hitherto explained, that a friendly spirit from the spirit land is producing as spirit land is producing electrical, rolling concus-sions, upon some material substance, through the intermediate agencies of terrestrial magnetism and electricity. The modus operandi of these phenomena I design not now to detail; because,

at present, it is deemed sufficient for mankind to

possible for spirits to approach and influence beavy and gross bodies of matter.

He presents the following suggestions in regard to COUNTERFEIT MANIFESTATIONS

There already have been, and there will be again and again, thousands of human things devised and enacted in the world in the midst of these spiritual developments; but not now can they be all unray eled and philosophically explained. Each indi-vidual mind must first grow into a discriminating knowledge of these things, and be able to distinguish for himself; and, when the minds of think ng men become duly initiated into the laws and truths pertaining to spiritual life and endless existence, then-and only then-will an easy and simple explanation of all things be found and comprehended. The people must be educated by their own experience. By these manifestations we are solemnly admonished to be cautious, wise, just, and dispassionate in our investigations, and particularly in our decisions, with regard to those exhibitions which we may hear of or behold, because the alphabetical and other sounds-as well as the written communications which friendly guardian spirits can and often will make to us through the agency of some electrical individuals -are, as I interiorly know, susceptible of an easy and almost an indistinguishable imitation—the real suggesting the counterfeit. If this healthy and righteous precaution be at first in all cases observed, I am impressed to say that many good and truth loving minds will be thereby saved from much mortification and disappointment. Let all men search out the truth-being "wise as serpents and harmless as doves:" let them not be content with a mere FAITH in the seeming, but let them seek a knowledge of what is; and, above all, let not the discovery of the counterfeit cause them to reject the TRUE. Nay: for where there is a Christ, there will be false Christs; where there is gold, there is also its semblance. But let not the evestigator-he who tries the spirits by Nature and Reason's principles—be discouraged; let him not turn back, for "he who seeks shall find;" and the time has nearly arrived-is even now at the door—when the earth's inhabitants may hold communion with those whose "places here behold them no more;" but who, from their exalted positions, may speak to us in our homes-at the fire sides where we have so missed them-in the "circles" where once they gathered with us, and to which they now return.

After discussing the philosophy of what he claims to be spiritual manifestions at considerable length, and presenting a variety of narratives in illustration of his views, Mr. D. describes a vis* ion in which he received a communication from the departed friend with whom a previous interview is related in the "Great Harmonia."

VISION OF JAMES VICTOR WILSON. On the morning of the 25th of November, 1850, he caused me to feel his personal nearness and de sire te enter the house in which I am at present residing. Accordingly, I proceeded to the door, opened it, and admitted my fraternal visitor. By previous request, the family granted me the ex-clusive use of the parlor for this spiritual interview : we entered this room together, closed the door, and thus passed into the sacred sanctuary interior communion. In three or four minutes, I abstracted my mind, by an act of volition, from outer things, resigned my whole being to the invisible magnetism which descended upon and pervaded me; and readily glided beyond the tram-mels of the body, and became as near a SPIRIT as a person can possibly be and maintain his relationship to the physical organism. My brilliant visitor stood affectionately by my side; though his feet did not descend lower than eighteen in thes above the floor, - because a stratum of at mosphere, more or less dense, is always neces upon. I was sufficiently in sympathy with him, to hear, to understand, and to enjoy, all he so musically dictated; and, at the same time, I had the requisite control of my physical system to act in the capacity of an amanuensis. ditions being now pure and proper, he thus addressed me :-

"Again, my brother, I come to thee—again to tell thee of my heavenly treasures! To tell thee tell thee of my heavenly treasures! To tell thee of Love's exceeding loveliness, and of Wisdom's unutterable magnificence and infinite harmony. But my thoughts cannot readily flow into earthly words; because heavenly truths require a heav-enly language to reveal them.

"O, what gorgeous Truths—what celestial Principles—what divine Powers and holy attributes uphold the Universe! I have seen innumerable beauties, and experienced unutterable joy. I have go a manufacture of the property of t have become wealthy in the mighty blessings

which they unfold. "I have my being unrolled by the spontaneous workings of Eternal Principles, as the sun un-rolls the flower, and now I come to divide with thee the happiness which I experiencemexpressible riches of my endlessly progressive

"Yea, truly, there are no bounds to this glorious Universe; there are no limits to the Infinitude in

which it rolls! "Accompanied by friendly spirits whose attractions were analogous to those my spirit feels, I visited worlds upon worlds-have already gazed and walked upon more planets, bedecked with immertal life, than I had believed in being—and yet, my lovely companions, some of whom have lived in the Celestial Lands for many centuries, any 'that I have inhaled but the fragrance of a few of those flowers which grow on the margin of the Infinite Ocean!

Yea, there are no bounds to the spheres in we live-no death in the flomes of the

have seen unfold universes of immeasurable magnitude; and, upon them, I have seen move countless constellations of minds, developed by eternal principles and endowed with an inheri tance of endless duration.
"And, O my brother, how omnipotent and om

hipresent is the Law of Love! How holy is that Great Divinity which breathes throughout the angelic lands, an element of universal joy-a prin cipie of eternal attraction and intigite happiness To meditate upon and study the innumerable and infinite ramifications of this Great Love Principle, fills the searching soul with indescribable satis-

"The principle of Divine Love develops and determines all spiritual affinities. These affinities I have sought out and studied assiduously; and the beavenly consequences which they unfold spread themselves out before me in countless va eties like the bespangled wings of the distant irmaments.

"But the poverty of thy language, my brother is a great obstruction to my revealments. How an I tell thee, in terresirial words, of the beau-lies, the blessings, the joys, the perpetually un-folding happiness which the Law of Love displays

O, what joy to be emancipated from the slave ry of self-love; to be introduced to the glorious Liberty of universal principles! And the work-

s of these principles—what soul-subduing sic! What soul-relining harmony! What inexpressible joy to behold, according to the operations of these principles, the quickness

and beauty of our marriages!
"Individuals are attracted to one another from all worlds, and where a true adaptation exists there is a true marriage—a union of soul with soul-and so perfect and enduring is it, that all the attractions and enchantments of the spirit world act always upon the conjugally conjoined as upon one living soul. Thus in the celestial empire 'they neither marry not are given in maeternal associates in accordance with the univer-

sal grinciples of spiritual affinity.

"The God joined spirits are never sundered; but what man hath joined, by no other authority than custom or inclination, is here savered; for nothing but Truth-Holy Eternal Truth-can exist in the Homes of the Angels!"

We have no space for the whole of this "colloquy divine," but give the conclusion of the spirit's discourse:

"What an infinite system of education! How sweetly are we taught! How quickly do we learn the sublime mysteries of life-the secrets of ** Some minds learn great truths in a few days:

but many, who pass from the earth into the spirit world, I have seen, are very slow to disrobe their minds of error; and such are detained in the first circle until all their theories are displaced by Truths, their faith by Knowledge; their pride by Humility; their uncharitableness by Fraternal Love; and their terrestrialism by a perfect realization of Spirituality and permanent realities.

"Tell the earth's inhabitants, my brother, to be themselves of all rudimental things—of all unkindness and terrestrialism—ere they depart for this blessed and beautiful country! Because er this blessed and beautiful country ! we can see the motives, the state, and the intentions of every mind that comes to dwell among us "Should any misdirected individuals desire to bring with them from their earthly habitation

(what they cannot enter here) the seeds of hypothesis of prejudice or retaliation; of discord or dispute we quickly beive and pity the condition of such minds, and, far as external aid can avail any thing, we assist them to unfold the sweeter ele-ments of their nature. But we are still more sely corruptions) than I believed precions to leaving the earth. Our great security consists in this, (and my soul throbs with serence by to relate it.) minate here because we have no soil in which to cast

them.

"Tell the earth's inhabitants, my brother, that should any of them come here with thoughts of unkindness burning in their months for utterance. - tell them, those thoughts must remain unspoken, and be left to burn themselves to Parity. For we have no language whereby to ex ress natraths, neither unkindnesses; and no one imong us will give audience to unbeavenly thises. This is a glorious truth-a grand and happy truth; one that

learly learned, and now relate with joy!
"No one here misunders' and a mother; for we are all transparent; our interiors are seen by the inhabitants of each society; and Righteoneness prevails throughout the Spirit Land.

No one here misappreciates another; for, being well unfolded in pure wisdom, we judge with a righteous judgment; and Justice percades all habitations of the angels. Justice presides in our Father's house, and reigns throughout its many

Like a peaceful river, Wisdom springeth up and floweth over all the subordinate circles or so cieties which are in number innumerable. It is like a mighty receptable in which are deposited those everiasting pearls, the choice thoughts, affections, and memories of these Celestial Lands.

And we have contemplations so exceedingly immense, so immessurably great and beautiful that the Love and Life of the Universe appear open to our thoughts, and we drink of their in-finite depths and thirst no more with the thirst of "As a tree spreadeth its branches over the

weary traveler, and delighteth his sense with sweet perfume, even while he smitch it to obtain its fruit, so do the angelic spheres-the spiritrids-spread themselves over the earth's inhabitants, yielding them, in the still hours of life's repose, joy and boly inspiration!
"Yea, my brother, Time and Space, prejudice

and misdirection, discord and other terrestrialisms, which are known on the earth, are to us, as it were, annihilated, for we are free truth maketh free her disciples! And the Light ch Truth giveth cannot be extinguished-it is

the Life of the Universe!

"Behold! my beloved companions have now come for me! To day we visit a constellation of peopled planets in the south east expanse of the firmament. Our mission is angelic for the first time in that department of the sidereal heavens, a free spiritual commerce be tween the second sphere and the inhabitants of those orbs.

For a time I leave thee. Let all mankind feel themselves as a barmonious congregation in the sanctuary of the Great Divinity; let them prepare for an emanation of immortal truths from our spheres; let them tune their souls to that silvery cadence which mingles with the music of the spheres, is echoed by the angels, and vibrates in the bosom of the Father; let them send forth their voices in thanksgiving and joy; for, in harony with the convictions of many among them, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand! This language, which has a strong relish of its

earthly origin, to be sure, is sweet and poetical, illustrating the rapt state of ecstatic mental exaltation, whatever we may think of it as a description of the supra-mundane economy.

The moral reflections of Mr. Davis, which are liberally scattered throughout his volume, are of a pure and generous character, showing a pro found reverence for the laws of Eternal Justice and Love, and a strong faith in the noble destiny of man, but they would have a greater effect on most readers, if they were less portinaciously in. sisted on. Thanks to the progress of ideas in these times, many of them have become quite common place.

The work of Jung-Stilling, named at the head of this article, is introduced with an able preface by Dr. Bust, and is devoted, like the volume lust noticed, to the establishment of the reality of a mutual intercourse between the two grand spheres of human existence, the spiritual and the natural The great object of the work is well stated by the Editor to be the overthrow of the system of Materialism and consequent Infidelity which is ever prevalent in proportion to the sensuousness of the age: to accumulate an array of undeniable facts in the department of the supernatural; to cast a clear and convincing light upon the state of the soul after death; and thus to promote personal holiness in heart and life. Although, as he intimates, a work of this nature may encounter the skepticism of many who will attribute the manifestations of which it treats to a disordered imag instion, there are doubtless multitudes who wil welcome a work professing to remove the veil from the sublime realities of another world, and fortifying its positions with a powerful array of acts and reasonings.

"Twice Told Tales," by Nathanies HAWTHORNE, is a reprint of the author's earliest productions in fictitious composition, introduced by a characteristic preface, describing the indifference with which they were received by the public upon their first appearance in print. He gives a balf humorous exposition of the causes of their failure to create a general sensation. "They have the pale tint of flowers that blossomed i too retired a shade-the coolness of a meditative habit which diffuses itself through the feeling and observation of every sketch. Instead of passion there is sentiment; and even in what purport or be pictures of actual life, we have allegory, not always so warmly dressed in its habiliments of flesh and blood, as to be taken in the reader's mind without a shiver. Whether from lack of power, or an unconquerable reserve, the author's touches have often an effect of tameness; the merriest man can hardly contrive to laugh at his broadest humor; the tenderest woman, one would suppose, will hardly shed warm tears at his deepest pathos. The book, if you would see anything in it, requires to be read in the clear, brown, twi light atmosphere in which it is written; if opened in the sunshine it is apt to look exceedingly like a volume of blank pages." No one who reads these powerful stories for the first time will assent to the author's deprecating criticisms, while those to whom they have long been familiar were fully prepared for the more sustained revelations of his peculiar genius, which were made in Mosses from the Manse" and "The Scarlet Let. ter." The portait which accompanies this edition gives a softened view of the original, without the dark, inflexible features which Mr. Hawthorne inherits from his Puritan ancestry. (2 vols. 12mo. pp. 287, 288. Ticknor, Reed & Fields.)

"THE NEW-YORK REGISTER OF ME-DICINE AND PRARMACY," Edited by C. D. Griswold, M. D. The first twelve numbers of this semi-weekly Journal come to us in one complete volume or half-yearly part, containing a portrait of Dr. John W. Francis with a biography of that eminent practitioner. We have occasionally noticed this periodical as issued. commending the spirit and ability with which it is conducted. The position which the Editor takes with reference to the use and sale of adulterated medicines is suited to awaken an interest on the spart of those who use them, which will result in much good. The Medical Colleges are receiving through this medium a good deal of attention, which may serve to wake them up to the fulfillment of the duties they owe the public. Although we are no advocates of the regular system, as it is called, yet we are happy to bear witness to the independence and honesty of the Register.

THE WORKS OF HORACE," edited by J L. LINCOLE, is a handsomely printed volume, in tended for the use of College students. The text, for the most part, is that of Orelli, the various readings being indicated in foot notes. The edition is accompanied with English Notes, which have the merit of being brief, lucid, and to the point. A Life of Horace, profixed to the volume, is a very neat piece of Mosaic skillfully put together from his own writings. (12mo. pp. 475. D. Appleton & Co.)

THE BANKERS' COMMON-PLACE BOOK," a collection of brief essays on the art of Bank ing, including the well known pithy treatise on the Duties of Bankers, by the President of the Ontario Bank, Utica, A. B. Johnson, Esq., Ten Minutes Advice on Keeping a Banker, by J. W. Gilbart, a summary of the laws on Bills of Exchange, and other instructive articles relating to the subject. It will be found a useful book of reference by practical financiers. (Boston: Phil lips, Sampson & Co.)

"THE ROMAN REPUBLIC OF 1849," by THEODORE DWIGHT, gives a succinct view of the recent political movements in Italy, with biographical sketches of Garibaldi, Avezzana, Mazzini, Foresti, and other champions of Roman lib. erry. The portrait of Garibaldi which forms the frontispiece is admirably executed. (12mo. pp-240. R. Van Dien.

"A TREATISE ON THE HISTORY AND MAN-AGEMENT OF CRNAMENTAL AND DOMESTIC POUL TRY," by EDMUND SAUL DIXON, edited by G. G' KERR, may be recommended to all fowl-fanciers as an enthusiastic and agreeable guide in their favorite vocation. It is embellished with a great variety of portraits drawn from the life. (12:no. op. 480. Philadelphia: E. H. Buller & Co.)

THE CESARS," by THOMAS DE QUINCEY, forms the fourth volume of the complete edition his works, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields. It presents a series of profound reflections and elaborate descriptions suggested by the fortones of ancient Rome, expressed with the masterly vigor of style, in which the thoughts of the author find their natural costume.

CEP "CALIFORNIA AND OREGON," by THEO OUR T. JOHNSON, is the third edition of an interesting work on the Gold Regions, filled with practical information of a valuable character. (12mopp. 348. Lippincott, Grambo & Co.)

GREEN'S REPORT ON GAMBLING," in addition to an account of the "New-York Associa" tion for the Suppression of Gambling," contains brief notices of the principal Gaming Houses in this city.

The "Colonization Journal," published by the New-York Colonization Society, and edited by Rev. J. B. Pinney, has fixed its terms at 50 cents a year, or 90 copies for \$10. A table, pubished in the last number, states the whole amount paid for Colonization, since the organization of the American Colonization Society at \$1,225,636. The entire number of liberated Africans sent by the Society and the U.S. Government, is 7,160.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[Prepared for The Tribune.]

- The New-Version Baptists are pushing forward their work with great assiduity. Rev. Issac Moore, Agent of the "American Bible Union," has been preaching in the chapel of the Mercer University, on the importance of a revision of the English Scriptures, and some of his hear-The Control Claim forty thousand Germans, two-thirds of whom are Roman Catholics. Methodists of that City have three churches ers. There are also a few congregations of with the German Ecclesisatical organizations. The large congregations of Protestant Germans

-A new Methodist Church has just been completed in Louisville, Ky., which is one of the most costly and elegant Methodist churches in the . It is ninety feet long, sixty wide and forty The pews are sircular and finished in sola world. style. The fresco painting is said to be in fine -In raising money for Missionary pur-

poses some of the Southern Methodist Conferences have manifested a spirit of great liberality. From the returns it appears that during the past \$11,700, Georgia Conference \$12,000, and South Carolina Conference \$17,700. ar the Alkhama Conference has contributed - The Christian Advocate and Journal

eports a revival of religion in the Onondaga In-iian Mission. The Indian school is likewise in a prosperous condition, the average number being as high as forty, and the attendance quite uni - The contributions for building a Mission church at Cavalla, West Africa, the station

of Rev. John Payne, amount to \$2,000, chiefly from Sunday schools, showing how much may be done by the accumulation of small gifts.

— Mr. Payne's translation of the book of Acts into the Grebo tongue, has just been

printed by the liberality of the American Bible ty. His version of Luke and Genesis had ously been printed by the same institu-The Gospel of John is nearly ready for the press. -Col. Beckwith, the well-known friend of the Waldenses, has just succeeded in obtain-ing from the Piedmont Government permission to

build a Protestant church for Inc Previously, the Government had refused to allow anything but a room constructed with a dwelling house front, and situated in some obscure lane o garden out of sight. Now, the permission is full and clear to build a regular church where he pleases. A fine site has been purchased, and p parations are in progress to erect a suitable buildz next summer -The entire number of new Congrega-

tional Chapels in Condon, built, building, or projected, during the last three years, amounts to at east twenty, the united cost of which amounts to £100,000. Eight new chapels have been built during the past year; four having been underta-ken without any assistance from the Congrega-tional Building Society.

—"Mormonism," says the Editor of the

Christian Watchman and Reflector, (Boston,) "grew up smid scenes familiar to our poyhood. The elevation on which the golden plates are said to have been found was well known to us before it eccived its present name of Bible Hill. The tore in which we need to be the Hill. store in which we performed a short clerkship used to be occasionally swept by the father of the Prophet, for a glass of grog, or such articles as would austain his needy family, who were mere vegrants, making shift to live as they could, and spending much of their time in nocturnal moneygging. The men whose testimony and affidavits occurring the family are contained in the book alconcerning the family are contained in the coordinate in the coordinate in the family are contained in the family were several of them our familiar acquaintances. We know that what they say of the money digging, sight seeing fortune telling, lying and drunkensight seeing fortune telling, lying and drunken-ness of the family is reliable. Martin Harris, whose farm was mortgaged to print the Golden Bible, and some of the printers themselves, are names familiar to our youth. Those acquai with the enterprise in its inception, smiled at the elumsy cheat as a thing too contemptible for a thought, and that must die in its birth." To us, therefore, its subsequent history is one if the most unaccountable things of this unac-

countable age. To see Joe Smith halled as a pro-phet of the Lord by seventy-five or a hundred ousand people; to trace his footsteps through hio, Missouri and Illinois; to see his followers threading their way amid privations inconceive-ble across the great Western Desert, and planting themselves in the rich vales of Utah a borders of the Great Salt Lake ; to know that gorgeous temples have riser under their hands in Ohio and Illinois, and that another, the largest structure in the world, is projected at their new home; to observe their missionaries traversing this country, Great Britain, and making their way even to Palestine, multiplying their proselytes by hundreds, and shipping them to their promised land in the West suggests the idea that some

powerful spirt from the other world must preside over the movement, like the devils whom Milton represents as dividing themselves among the gods and religious of the ancient heathen nations.

THE CELLARS OF LIVERPOOL.

The Regulations of the Authorities for their Occupation as Residences.

Public Offices, 2 Cornwalls Street, Medical Officer of Health's Department, Livskroot, 19th Dec. 1849.

The description of the inhabited cellurs of Liverpool will be found in the appendix to the First Report of the Health of Towns Commission, page

The greater liability of the cellar population to disease had been long notorious, and in par-ticular it was found that they suffered from fover in a proportion 35 per cent greater than the rest of the working population. So long ago as 1802, the late Dr. Currie (Burns's biograper) called the attention of the Common Council of Liverpool to the unhealthiness of the cellar dwellings; but nothing was done in the matter until forty years afterward, when (in 1842) the council obtained power is and 6 Vic. c. 44) to prevent the separate occupation of any cellar less than 7 feet in hight, or the floor of which was more than 3 feet below the level of the street, or which had not an area in front of at least 2 feet wide, from 6 inches be low the level of the floor to the surface of the

The occupation of cellars in courts was declared illegal.

der this act about 3,000 cellars were cleared of their inmates up to the end of 1846; but it being found test the provisions of the act were not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace many cellars unfit for habitation, the council, in their local sanitary act, (9 and 10 Vict., c. 127,) which came into operation on the lat January, 1847, took powers to prevent the separate occupation of any cellar, the floor of which was more than four-teet below the level of the street, or which had not an area in the front of not less than two and a half feet in width. Cellars built or altored under the former act, were, however, exampted from the operation of this clause.

At the time of the passing of this act, there were in the borough 14 084 cellars, of which 7,608 were inhabited, and the remainder either had been let or were intended to be let for separate

The inh inhabited cellars contained nearly 30,000 inmates.

Of the ontire number of cellars, 12,877 were found to be, under the provision of the act, undit for habitation; but of these about 1,300 have been claimed as having been built or altered under the head of the beauty of the head. been claimed as having been built or altered under the former act, and may therefore be legally
occupied, so that the total number of cellars in
Liverpool, which may be legally used as separate habitations at the present time, is about
2.500. After the passing of the act of 1847, the
clearing of the illegal cellars was rapidly proceeded with for some menths, when, it appearing
that it had the effect, in many instances, of overcrewding the court houses, the health committee. crewding the court houses, the health committee at my recommendation, (in order to give time for the supply of new habitations to overtake the de mand.) resolved that not more than 100 cellars per month should be cleared of their inmates.— Up to the present time, upward of 4,700 cellars have been thus cleared, exclusive of 335 cellars in courts, which had continued to be inhabited, notwithstanding the prohibition of the act of 1842. The number of inmates ejected amounts, in round numbers, to 20,000. The illegal cellars still inhabited, and which romain to be cleared, are 2,256, containing about 8,500 inmates.

2,856, containing about 8,500 inmates.

Of the 7,668 inhabited cellars, 5,869 were found, on inspection, to be damp, wet or filthy. A good deal of difficulty has been experienced in carrying out the act, from the reluctance of the inmates to leave their miserable abodes, and the expedients to which they have recourse-in order to evade the law. Their reluctance assems to be founded chiefly on the convenience offered by the separate entrance to the cellars, and the facilities for selling cakes, fruit, vegetables, chips, &c.; and for selling cakes, fruit, vegetables, chips, &c; and so strong is this feeling, that were it not for the constant vigilance of the police, and of the inspec-tors employed for the purpose, the cellars would be reoccupied nearly as fast as cleared.

In 1,381 cases, where the parties refused to obey the notice to leave their cellar habitations, it has been found necessary to summon the which had been reoccupied after having been cleared, have been cleared a second time. To bring a cel-lar within the provisions of the act, the magis-trates require proof of its being occupied during the night; and, in order to withhold this proof, the parties are in the habit of concealing, in the daytime, the beds, or the sacks, straw or shavings, which they use as bedding. There can be no doubt that many cellars are, at the present mo-ment, inhabited in Liverpool, which in this way evade the operation of the act. Many illegal cellars, also, are occupied during the day-time only, the occupants finding accommodation during the night in the house above or in some adjoining dwelling. Although this is a compliance with the clause, as interpreted by the magistrates, it is clearly an evasion of the spirit of the act.

With regard to the effect of this measure on the health of the 20,000 ejected cellar inhabitants, as it is obviously impossible to trace their further history in their new abodes, no direct answer can be given to the question. An approximate answer may be derived, however, from a comparison of the ravages in a particular district of the epidemic fever of 1847, which visited us before the clearing of the cellars was commenced, with those of the cholera epidemic of 1849, which did not come upon us until nearly 5,000 cellars had been cleared of their inmates. The district in question is selected, because it is the one with regard to which I am in possession of the most accurate statistics respecting both epidemics, and the one which formerly contained the largest pro-portion of inhabited cellars of the worst descrip-

In 1847, the cellar population formed about 12 per cent. of the entire population of the district, and at the present time it amounts to less than 2 per cent. In connection with this fact, I submit it as significant of the sanitary value of the measure in discussion, that while the epidemic, which raged previously to the clearance of the cellars carried off upward of 500 of the inhabitants of the district, that which prevailed after the cellar population had been reduced to one sixth of its former amount, caused only 94 deaths in the same district, the total number of victims throughout the horough, from many soil he borough, from each epidemic, being very near

I do not wish it to be inferred that the whole of this marked difference is to be ascribed to the re-duction of the cellar population, for there is no doubt that much had been done in the interim, in other ways, to improve the sanitary condition of this, in common with the other districts of the town: but in this district the cellars were of the worst description, and the ejection of their in-mates had been effected to a greater extent than

I am aware that, from the different nature of the two epidemics which have been compared, this may not be considered very satisfactory proof of the sanitary value of the cellar clearances; but the nature of the case admits of better proof, and it is to be remembered that the two coldenies, although differing in name, have generally attacked the same districts. In coaciusion, I may state, that, although instances must, no doubt, have occurred where parties ejected from cellare have taken up their abode in dwellings even more injurious to health than those which they were comp-lied to quit, (an evil, per-haps, inseparable from a measure of this nature,) yet no one, who has personally inspected the worst description of the Liverpool cellars, can hesitate to admit the policy of investing the authorities with power to prevent their being used as the habitations of human beings, The power to compel the registration of

ing houses in Liverpool, to enforce cleanlineas and ventilation therein, and to fix the number of lodgers to be received, was conferred on the Town Council, by their local sanitary act, (9 and Vict. c. 197, sec. 125.) The clause has been interpreted by the magis-

trates to apply exclusively to houses receiving nightly lodgers.

The by-laws made under the powers of this

act, and of which a copy is transmitted herewith, came into operation in August, 1848. The following "Ticket," issued to the keepers f registered houses, is extracted from these "By-Laws respecting Lodging Houses:

Laws respecting Lodging-Houses:

No. [Interf number on register] Lodging-house, [Intert hember and situation of the house in respect of total the theket is granted.] kept by [Intert keeper's name] registered to accommedate lodgers.

1. No greater LES AND INSTRUCTIONS.
2. The Windows of every sleeping-room in this house are to be opened, and kept open in their full width, from 5 to 16 o'clock every morning, and from 2 to 8 o'clock every afternoon, (weather permitting) unless in case of sickness in any room requiring the windows to be closed.

3. The fluors of every room in this house shall be well swept every morning before the hour of ten, and shall be well washed during the morning of every Friday.

4. This house shall be thoroughly cleaned, and the walls and ceiling of every room in this house shall be well and sufficiently time washed, and the blankets, rugs, and bed clothes, and covers used in this house, shall be thoroughly cleaned and scoured in the first week of each of the monits of April, August and December.

5. Upon any person in this house, whether a lodger or one of the family, being affected with fover or any lafections or contagious disorder, the Keeper shall forthwith office, and the Medical Officer of Health, at the office, and the Medical Officer will visit the house and take such proceedings as he shall think proper in compilance with this not.

such proceedings as he shall think proper in compliance with his act.

6. If any person in this house shall be affected with fever or any infectious or contaglous disorder, the blanket and bed-clothes used by such person shall be iboroughly denness and scoured, and the bedding fundigated immediately after the removal of such person; and where the bedding used contains of shavings or straw, the same shall be burned immediately after such removal.

7. The keeper of this house shall provide sufficient accommodation for washing, together with a sufficient supply of water for the use of the lotters berein.

8. The keeper of this house shall reduce the number of indigers, or shall cease to receive and accommodate lodgers or sallogether, immediately upon receiving source to that effect from the Medical Officer, or the Inspector of Nulsance.

9. This ticket shall be placed and kept in such situation in this house as the Inspector of Nutsances shall from time to time direct, and shall be produced and delivered to such

to time direct, and shall be produced and delivered to such Inspector on demand.

N. B.—The keeper of say Lodging-house defacing or removing this ticket, or disobeying the above Rules and Instructions, will be liable to the several peculities in that behalf provided by By-Laws for regulating Lodging-houses, a copy whereof may be obtained by application at the office of the Town Clerk, in the Town Hall.

By order of the Health Committee.

Up to the present time, the following are the number of emplications to regulater and of but when the committee of emplications to regulater and of the number of emplications to regulater and of the

numbers of applications to register, and of lodgers applied for, together with the number of houses actually registered and of lodgers allowed, after inspection of the house: cations to register..... 763

ouses registered 443
odgers applied for in registered houses 5,494
odgers allowed 2,992 Nearly one hundred houses for the registration of which application has been made, remain for inspection, the registration having been suspended during the late cholera epidemic, from the was time of the medical health officer having been absorbed by other duties. About two hundred others have not been registered, as not being lodging houses of the kind contemplated by the

The first effect of the operation of the by laws to reduce, materially, as will be observed, the accretocology of the common lodging houses,—a most prolific source of evil. But the difference between the number of lodgers allowed and that applied for, by no means represents the whole amount of the benefit derived, as it is well known that the keepers of the worst description of lodg-ing houses, on finding that the powers of the act were about to be enforced, reduced the number of their beds before applying for the registration of their houses, and did not venture to ask for more than a portion, in some cases not exceeding one half of the number of lodgers they had been accustomed to receive. It should be stated, also, as a consequence of the limited number of lodgers allowed to the lowest class of houses, that many of these have ceased to be occupied as lodging-houses, the keepers not finding the oc-capation a remunerative one, under the restric-tions imposed in virtue of the act.

A second effect of the regulations has been to produce a manifest and most decided improvement in the cleanliness of the registered houses,an improvement which has struck every one acquainted with their previous condition.

A third effect has been to improve the ventila-

tion of the houses in numerous instances. This has been chiefly brought about by fixing the number of lodgers to be allowed, in the first instance, below that which the cubic contents of the sleep-ing rooms would justify, with the inducement held out that an additional number would be allowed on certain alterations being made to facilitate ven-tilation. Under this arrangement, additional lodg-ers have been allowed to 109 registered lodginghouse keepers, the number of additional lodgers

so allowed being 614.

On the by-laws coming into operation, the inspectors and sergeants of the police force (about 75 in number) were appointed inspectors of lodging-houses, with instructions to visit, during the night, any house of the description contemplated by the act, in which they had reason to believe that nightly lodgers were received, and to lay informations before the magistrates for keeping unregistered lodging houses, where they found that such was the case. They were also instructed to houses in their respective districts, and to my informations in all cases where they found a greater number of lodgers than that for which the house was registered. The number of informations laid by the inspectors up to the present time is, for Not sppying to register.

31 Overcrowding.

133 The number of instances of overcrowding appropriate the property of the

pears large, amounting, as it does, to thirty per cent. of the entire number of registered houses.— But by far the largest proportion of these cases cocurred during the period immediately following the commencement of the operations under the act, when the keepers probably thought they might violate the regulations with impunity, not being aware of the means which were adopted to enforce their observance. The instances of over-crowding have latterly been comparatively few, but the fact above stated shows the necessity of sustained and constant vigilance on the part of the inspectors, without which there can be but little from the known character of most of keepers, that the regulations would be wholly set

under the by-laws. A very large proportion.—probably nine tenths, -of the registered lodging house keepers are

at nought. Many of the keepers have been com-mitted to jail for nonpayment of the fines imposed

With regard to the effect of these regulations on the health of the inmates, it is difficult to give any statistical results; but it may safely be affirmed that fever is much less prevalent in these houses than it was previously to the act coming into operation. Information is now in course of tion as to the nuber of fatal cases of ch curring in registered lodging houses during the recent epidemic, and there can be little doubt that the result will show that the proportion of such cases was considerably less than the proportion occurring among the same number of individuals in a similar rank of life, living elsewhere.

It remains to notice defects in the powers cor erred by the Liverpool sanitary act, which interfere with its working, and prevent its yielding the full measure of benefit which might otherwise be derived from it.

In the first place, the limitation of the provisions of the act to nightly lodging houses operates in juriously. A large number of houses are sublet, each room being occupied by one or more families; in some cases as many as three or four who pay a workly rent. These houses present many of the evils of the nightly lodging houses, particularly in the matter of overcrowding in an andiminis form. The act gives no power to interfere with these; and yet the number of immates of such houses in Liverpool probably exceeds twenty fold the number in the nightly lodging houses. The act gives no power to fix the number of lodgers to be received in each room of the house,

the power being simply to fix the number to be received into the house. For instance, in a house containing three rooms, each of them adapted to accommodate four lodgers, and therefore registered for twelve, there is nothing to prevent the keeper letting off two of the rooms to a married couple in each, and putting eight lodgers (to make up his complement) in the remaining room, which ould thus contain twice the number consistent with health. Or he might even occupy the re-mainder of the house with his own family or for his own purposes, and place the whole of his twelve lodgers in a room calculated only for four. No doubt this might be discovered after a time, and the number of his lodgers reduced, but in the nterim much mischief might ensue.

The clause gives no power to refuse to register any house for the registration of which applica be made, however unfit it may be considered for the purposes of a lodging house, The only remedy, in such case, is to limit the number of lodgers to one, which is the course practically

In conclusion, it must be understood that the registration of the Liverpool lodging houses is as yet by no means complete, being still in progress.

W. H. DUNCAN, M. D.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANTI-RENT STATE CONVENTION,-Delegates to the Anti-Rent Mass State Convention as sembled yesterday at 2 P. M. at Beardaley's Hotel, in this city. There were several in attendance from the counties of Albany, Renselaer, Columbia, Scoharie, Delaware, Otsego and Sullivan. Niel Benson was chosen Chairman, to gether with several Vice-Presidents and Secreta ries. Addresses were made by Peter Finkle, Hon. John I. Slingerland, Hon. Wm. Glesson of the Assembly, Mr. Bensen and Mr. Bowdich-Committees on organization and resolutions were appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 12 o clock this down o clock this day. The object of the Convention was proclaimed to be referganizing in a more compact manner in a political body, irrespective of all other political parties. [Albany Atlas, 20th.